## Weekly National Intelligencer.

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SEVENTH WEEK OF THE SESSION.

[PRON THE DAILY MATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF JANUARY 20] More than half of the present session of Congres has already passed away without a single act of any e having been consummated.

By far the most important business that has yet been transacted at this session, is that which belongs to the Senate in its Executive character: and it may be added, by the way, that the subject which has occupied one-half of the whole time of sitting of the other branch of Congress is business (the "annexation" question) which properly belongs to the Sen ate, and upon which the House of Representative cannot act without usurping authority that, so far as either House of Congress is concerned, belongs to the Senate only.

The most important action by the Senate during the last week was upon the Treaty with China which had the rare honor of being ratified without a dissenting vote. Had it been in our power we should have spread before our readers to-day the documents connected with the negotiation of that treaty, some of which are, we understand, of much interest. It has not yet been determined, however, by the committee which has the subject in charge, what portion of them shall be made public and what portion reserved. It is rather to be apprehended that the documents may, without discrimination, as has happaned in one or two case heretofore, find their way to the public through the press without the consen or permission of the Senate. But we should hope that, in this case, the press, seconding the views o the Government, will refrain from publishing any thing of which the proper authorities do not think i advisable to authorize the publication.

The most interesting legislative transaction of the Senate during the last week was the report back from the committee, with amendments, of the bill to carry into effect the Smithsonian bequest.

It must be a satisfaction to all our readers to learn that a bill for realizing the noble gift to knowledge in this country which Mr. SMITHSON made, is at length before Congress.

A part of the amended bill now reported by the Senate contains the following provision; and to it, we think, will turn the main hopes which those loving or excelling in the higher intellectual pursuits may form of the benefits to be derived from this rich bequest to knowledge:

"And whereas an ample and well-selected public library constitutes one of the most permanent, constant, and effectual means of increasing and diffusing knowledge among men: therefore, Be it further enacted, 'That an annual expenditure of not
less than twenty thousand dollars be made, from
the interest of the fund aforesaid, under the direcmore who would like to the institution aforesaid, which shall comprehend, of life, as all other science, philosophy, history, literature, and art; and which, for its extent, variety, and value, shall be worthy of the donor of

The speech of Mr. CHOATE, rich with so many just thoughts in fine imagery, has already pointed out strong reasons for directing the main purpose of the intended foundation towards the forming of a simple suggestions of our own.

It is plain that books are become the only great instrument of advancing knowledge, and that the annexed. quantity and excellence of this latter is now every where in proportion to the abundance and goodness of books alone. What a nation has not in its libraries, it certainly cannot know; and, on the other hand, to supply the means of study, of wide and exact research, is rapidly to bring about attainments proportioned to the means afforded.

There is no country in which knowledge presse more closely up to the utmost limit of its literary means than this; but there is none also-at least, no civilized country-where collections of books are so meager in point of number, or so little learnhardly be said to have at all: indeed, the very laws which among us enforce a continual re-distribution of all property render impossible any large Collecbut public ones. Yet these, too, have been very slowly and unskilfully formed. As yet, we election of President and Vice President of the have no Public Library that approaches, in magnitude or value, to many individual ones in Europe : has not a larger and better library of its own than is to be found in all the United States.

We want then, a National Library, such as, by its extent and richness, may supply this general defect, only slowly to be remedied. We want a great collection, to be formed as early as possible, such as may rival, before many years, the noblest European institutions of that sort, and offer to the student in this country whatever is necessary to exhaust any one line of research.

It concerns the character of the country, we take occasion to repeat, that a fund acquired as the Smit! sonian fund has been, be no longer diverted from those uses for which alone it was bequeathed by the donor and decreed by the judicial authorities of the foreign country of which he was a citizen.

In both Houses, we need scarcely say, the Texas question has occupied its full share of attention du ring the last week, as during the two or three preceding ones. Its discussion has been pursued in the House with a good deal more of pertinacity than of novelty or force on the part of its supporters A Tennessee plan, less rash in its provisions than the others, has been brought into the Senate by Mr. FOSTER, and into the House by Mr. MILTON Brown, Further schemes have also been introduced y Mr. HAYWOOD in the Senate, and Mr. BURKE in

Thus far, as to any thing like right or policy, the

another, however, seems not unlikely to be found ing Canada; for which, as we have already apprized our readers, popular petitions may be expected to come in.

Should they do so, and a joint resolution annex" follow, we see not by what arguments the favorers of the Southern Annexation should oppose the Northern. They will themselves have supplied system of reasoning and of public morals which however others may have confited, they canno

Like the other, it will be a "re-anexation;" for Canada and the present United States were one parts of the same empire.

The acquisition of Canada will be a much mo ositive enlargement of the " area of freedom " than that of Texas; for Texas already enjoys a Republican Government, and Canada does not.

It will prevent smuggling, to an infinitely greater extent; for, instead of a mere interior border, little accessible to the transportation of goods, and only three hundred and ten miles long, Canada offers, by a great river, a lake and water access, at least two usand miles in extent.

It will be far more advantageous to our manufacturers; for Canada contains a vastly larger population than Texas.

This annexation of Canada will certainly be less hurtful to the cotton-planting States than that of Texas; for it will not bring in a competition in a production already excessive.

To the sugar-planters it will not oppose a rival; while it will give them an enlarged market.

Canada is not so fine a grain or stock-growing country as a large part of Texas is represented to be; and must therefore be a more advantageous ac quisition to the West and Northwest,

It will still better secure and perpetuate the pecu liar institution, the protection of which is a main argument in favor of the other measure; for it will cut off the intercourse of England with all our part of this continent, and remove the refuge which has so long existed in Canada for fugitive slaves.

The Texas Annexationists—curiously enough clamoring all the while "Now or never!"-insist that we are destined inevitably to have all this continent, no matter by what race peopled. Canada, therefore, is ours, by the same easy and equitable right of the figure of anticipation. 'The Anglo-Saxons are to lay hands upon every thing; then surely that which Anglo-Saxons already possess is ours by a still better title than any thing which they have never yet held.

As to our own military security, it is clear the inducements to Canadian annexation are tenfold. We have never been and cannot be invaded through Texas; while we have been and may al-

more who would like to be. There has been and on of a library of people are of our blood—for who are not? About in a due proportion, without preference or exclu- the same time as Texas, they attempted their inde- sions are inserted, for the convenience of our comme art- pendence : if they failed, does that make their

> If it be clear that Texan Annexation is not sectional question, it is a hundred times plainer that Canadian Annexation is national in the highest

tutional right to be admitted into the Union. For it was distinctly stipulated in the Articles of the Confederation (a good deal older than the Louisiana great and truly learned library. Let us add a few treaty) that she should come in when she chose to do so. We have, then, only to get up a voluntary movement on her part, by inviting her to ask to be

> If these arguments in favor of the "annexation" of Canada are absurd, and fit only to be laughed at, the arguments most relied upon to justify the "imworthy of serious refutation.

How much longer the debate upon the Texas question will last, we cannot undertake to say certainly, but probably for several days; there being est objection which we have to the prolongation of the discussion is, that it overlays and obstructs altoed in what they embrace. Private libraries we can gether the proper business of the House. We have heard, however, that it was determined in caucus. on Saturday evening, to bring the debate to a close on Saturday next.

Among other incidents of the last week is the and there is really not a department of France which of the Union on one and the same day. Thus for passed into a law by the approving votes of all parties in the Government.

Two days of the time of the House of Represen tatives during the last week have been mostly conmisconduct and defalcation in his accounts. In the proceedings upon this case there have been som omalous traits. The condemnation of the conduc of the Clerk, and his dismission, were-however proper under the circumstances-unprecedentedly unanous. The lesson, it may be hoped, will not be lost upon public officers placed under temptation similar to those by which the late Clerk was seduced from the plain path of his duty.

BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, late Chief Clerk, is now, by appointment, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop of war Fairfield, Commander Downing, from the Mediterranean, and forty-two days from Gibraltar, anchored in Hampton Roads on Friday last. She left at Gibraltar the U. S. frigate Cumberland and sloop Plymouth.

The Hon, PAUL DILLINGHAM has been re-elect Representative in Congress from the fourth Conhold of the "Democracy" of the State, and, two unsuccessful trials to elect having been previously made, a plurality of the votes cast were sufficient to decide the contest in Mr. D.'s favor on the third trial. THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Treaty between the United States and China been removed from the greater part of the Docuents communicated with the Treaty to the Senate, we have selected from those documents for immediate publication the following paper, which, for all practical uses, will be more interesting to our readers than even the Treaty itself, because it gives our Minister's own view of the character and bearings of the Treaty.

From Mr. Cushing to the Secretary of State. MACAO, JULY 5, 1844.

caty of Wang Hiya, as signed on the 3d in On examining this document, you will find, in the first place, that, in the description of the contracting parties, the place, that, in the description of the contraction, the language of the stipulations, and the mode of execution, the language of the stipulations, and the mode of execution, the style of perfect equality between the United States and China shall have occasion to address to you a separate despatch.

I may add, that this has has been sedulously observed; and I may add, that this has been carefully attended to in the Chinese as well as in the English duplicate of the treaty.

You will perceive, in the second place, that this treaty con English treaty of Nanking, or in the treaty supplementary

First. The tariff is amended, by the reduction of the dutie on some articles of American production, and by fixing, with reater precision, what goods are contraband, or subjects of

of the Emperor in the exclusion of articles of import or export. Thus he might render all commercial privileges nugatory, tation of cotton or cotton fabrics; or he might obstruct the

This is guarded against in the treaty of Wang Hiya, bymaking the objects of contraband and monopoly a matter of on between the Governments. And no modification of the tariff are to be made without the consent of the United

the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute for all in fractions of the revenue laws of China. This is to transfer t the British Government the office and responsibility of paying duties, which involves much of regulation and of form in the prosecution of trade, which experience has already shown to be inconvenient to the subjects as well as the Government of Great Britain. All this is avoided in the treaty of Wang Hiya, by making the duties payable in cash, which is perfect ly acceptable to the merchant, and in accordance with th

Third. New provision is made in the amplest manner he trade, from port to port, in China.

tonnage duties, and discharged a part of her cargo, may proing subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time; and ports of China, may, at any time, be re-exported to any other port of China, without being subject to any further duty. This latter provision is equivalent to a warehousing system for all

We have many citizens in Canada, and many Pourth. Due provision is made for the recognit sonal dignity and security of consuls or any other officers who the Government of the United States may see fit to appoint for

> Fifth. In regard to the payment of duties, please, without breaking bulk.

Sixth. Citizens of the United States are to have all acc nodation at each of the five ports, not only as heretofore in the construction of dwelling-houses and magazines, but also of

cans, of persons to teach the languages of the empire; and heretofore for the Chinese Government to persecute and oppress such of its subjects as either gave instruction or sold books to foreigners in China: which circumstance has been a great obstacle to the study of the languages of China, and the

Eighth. All Americans in China are to be deemed subject only to the jurisdiction of their own Government, both in crimnal matters and in questions of civil right.

I shall have occasion hereafter to enter into the somewhat in detail, and to suggest to the President the expethis relation, applicable not only to Americans in China, but no apparent abatement of the anxiety of Members in Turkey and elsewhere in Asia, where Americans (in comto express their opinions in regard to it. The great- mon with Europeans) are in like manner exempt from the

Ninth. Citizens of the United States in China, and ever thing appertaining to them, are placed under the special protection of the Chinese Government, which engages to defend them from all insult or injury.

If the Chinese authorities neglect their duty in this respect they of course become responsible for all consequences, or complaint being made to the Government of the United State In part execution of this, and other corresponding provision Among other incluents of the limit the final action of Congress upon the bill directing the final action of Congress upon the bill directing the of the treaty, particular arrangements are in train for the further security of citizens of the United States residing in Canterior ton, of which a report will made to you in due time.

Tenth. The vessels of the United States are to come and once, should the President approve and sign the go freely between the ports of China, and those of any other bill, one measure of a National character will have country with which China may happen to be at war, in full security, not only for the ship, but for all descriptions of merchandise: the neutrality of our flag, and every thing it covers

essels stranded on the coast of China or driven by any sort sumed in dismissing the Clerk of the House for of vis major into whatever pert of China; and also for the restitution of property taken by pirates in the seas of China. Twelfth. Equality in correspondence between civil or mili-tary and naval officers of the United States and those of China is stipulated, as also the observance of all courtesy and respect

States and officers of the Chinese Government.

presents has been the source of great inconvenience to the matter of courtesy. But, as the receipt of presents by the Chiese Government has always hitherto been assumed by the latter as an act of tribute on the part of the Government ma-

Fourteenth. Ships of war of the United States and their

and engage to keep a ship of war at all times in each of the five ports of China.

Fifteenth. Heretofore.

held direct communication with the Court of China. At the present time, even the British Government does not hold cor-The Treaty between the United States and China respondence with the Court of Peking. I insisted upon and being yet under the seal of confidence, which has obtained a provision for communications between the two Gov-

> ations from the United States shall be addressed, it being whom it will address, not excepting the Emperor.

Upon this point I shall make pose of indicating the parties at Court, whom it will be nvenient for the Secretary of State to address, when occasion

Sixteenth. In regard to opium, which is not directly men tiened in the English treaties, it is provided by the treaty of Wang Hiva, that citizens of the United States engaged in this or any other contraband trade shall receive no protection from the American Government, nor shall the flag of the United

Many of them are new and important.

Some of the English newspapers have commented rathe oastfully upon the fact that the English arms had opened the ports of China to other nations, and at the same tin with flippant ignorance, ridiculed the idea of a mission fro the United States to do that which (it was said) had been already wholly done by England.

Henry Pottinger in China, and to the success which attended is negotiations; and I recognise the debt of gratitude which the United States and all other nations owe to England for what she has accomplished in China. From all this much enefit has accrued to the United States.

But, in return, the treaty of Wang Hiya, in the new prov ons it makes, confers a great benefit on the com British empire ; for the supplementary English treaty stipe provision in the treaty of Wang Hiva; and thus, whatever progress other Government makes in opening this vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce, is for the common good of each other and of all Christendom

The details or the tariff are not yet completed, and s idental questions remain to be arranged.

I shall dispose of these matters as soon as p

transnit the treaty, and all the correspondence, and various other varticulars of the negotiation, in season, if possible, to be laid before the Senate at the opening of the next session of I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, Hon. JOHN NELSON, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE TARIFF. On Tuesday last the following resolution wa manimously passed by the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, &c. That our Senators in Congre over in the present tariff, as established by the provisions o the act of Congress passed the — day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two."

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT. BUREN BARKER, SON OF JAMES N. BARKER, Esq., who rewounded by a pistol shot. The servant then instantly gave the alarn, and Dr. Hall and Dr. J. F. Max were sent for, but the young man died almost immediately. It is supposed that the pistol which young Barker had with him in the room had gone off accidentally; it was one of the rifle barrel pistols, manufactured by Kendall & Windsor, Vermont-a very dangercus weapon, without any guard over the trigger, and very apt to go off with a very slight touch. The pistol had Smith's improved patent stud-lock attached to it, and would carry a rifle ball a very great distance. It appeared from the estimony of Dr. May that the ball had entered the left temple, passed through the brain, and out on the opposite side of the head. The ball was found on the floor, having struck the opposite wall. A Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict in acordance with the above facts. It is needless to add, that this nelencholy accident has caused deep distress in the family of the deceased, who was an amiable and talented young man.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN MARTLAND .- An election took trict, and the city of Annapolis, for a member of the House of Delegates to supply the wacancy occasioned by the death of votes, and LIEWELLEN BOYLE (Dem.) received 596 votes.

THE WARREN (N. J.) TRAGEDY .- The Newark Daily Advertiser says that the "Warren Tragedy" seems now likely to be fully revealed. The trial of Peter Parke, indicted as one of the actors in the wholesale butchery, terminated at Belvidere on Friday in a verdict of guilty. The case was committed, after a long and patient investigation and full argument, in a clear and able charge by Judge Navius. The verdict is, we hear, in perfect accordance with public sentiment in Warren county. Thus two of the murderers, Joseph Carter, Jr. and Peter Parke, his cousin, are identified and stand convicted. Abner Parke, either the father or the uncle of Peter, was tried immediately before on one indictment, and acquitted by the jury, though circumstances were strongly against him, in consequence of an alibi insisted on by some witnesses from his own family. Since that acquittal further testimony has been obtained, and he has been brought up and charged under one of the other indictments—the Grand

The speech of Mr. Clingman is an outline in part. In confirmation of the incident to which reference is made in it, of Mr. Clay having been pictorially represented in Pennsylvania as hanging three Germans, we have in our possession, to be exhibited to any who may desire to see it, one of the papers printed in German, with the wood-cuts and the letter-press accompanying. As a frontispiece to the first article is a cut with three men hanging from gibbets—the three Germans, Hainey, Fries, and Getman, who were not hung. At the close is another wood-cut, representing Thomas W. Dorr. close is another wood-cut, representing Thomas W. Dorr, chained in a dungeon. Those who could read—a very small number compared with those whose eyes would see the three convicted in 1798 under the sedition law, and that Mr. Cla is of the same party that convicted them. So the picture of Dorr in chains, without shoes or stockings, scant clothing, jug of water, and a loaf of bread. This, too, was Clay's do ings.—New York American.

THE LAKE TRADE.

We have frequently had our attention drawn to the extraordinary and increasing inland trade of our Lakes. The report from the Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers states this trade as now rather exceeding one hundred millions of dollars.

The Cleveland Herald of the 13th instant gives the details of the trade of that port. From an examination of these we find that for 1844 the tonnage belonging to that port amounted to 11,738 tons; arrivals of that year (exclusive of steamboats) 1,561; departures (exclusive of steamboats) 1.567.

Imports coastwise for the same year - \$5,670,623 Imports from Canada - -Exports coastwise Exports to Canada -

During the same year there were 2,400 arrivals nen employed as mariners in the trade of this port amounted to 681.

The foregoing facts are taken from a statement signed by M. MILFORD, the Collector, in which he rates also the articles of which the vast trade of the port consists. We wish the Collector of every port on the Lakes would follow the example of Mr. MILFORD, as we feel confident that no better arguments could be adduced in favor of the economy, advantages, and necessity of the Lake harbor my wishes, yet so long as it is believed that my military serimprovements.

NEW YORK SENATORS

On Saturday last DANDEL S. DICKINSON and JOHN . Dix were elected United States Senators by the upon due consideration and reflection on the subject-mai Legislature of New York-the former gentleman to your interesting letter, resolved not to retire from service so serve during the remainder of the present Congress long as my continuing may promote the welfare, safety, and and the latter to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Mr. WRIGHT, whose regular term of service extended to the 3d of March, 1849. Mr. Dickinson has also been nominated, by a caucus of the members of his party, for re-election for six years from the 3d of March next, which nomination will no doubt be ratified in the Legislature when the election formally comes up before that body on the 3d of February. If we do not mistake, the selection of the above gentlemen was the result of a compromise, which will neutralize the vote of the State of New York on the question of the immediate anexation of Texas to the United States, should it concentrate our population, confine our frontier to proper ome up for decision in the Senate. The Whig nexation of Texas to the United States, should it votes were cast for WILLIS HALL and MILLARD FILLMORE, and the Native American votes for HAR-MAN B. CROPSEY and JONATHAN THOMPSON.

ILLINOIS

On the 6th instant a communication was to the Legislature of Illinois by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in which they declined to remit onefourth of their salaries, as called upon to do by resolution of the Legislature. They allege that the State of Illinois now pays less for the same amount of service in this department than any other of age, was alone in an upper room of his father's house, consequence of the depreciation of Auditor's war-high respect and esteem, your most obedient servant, twenty per cent, upon the amount of their present salaries, fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The it by the Constitution.

This is a hint which might be wisely taken by the most numerous branch of a certain Legislature United States.

INDIANA.

The Legislature of Indiana closed its session the 13th instant, without having made choice of United States Senator to fill the vacancy that will occur in the delegation from that State on the 4th of March next. For this act of contumacy, in disre-ROBERT GARNER, when JAMES KENT (Whig) received 1032 garding a duty at this moment of the highest obligaion, the Democratic members of the Senate are wholly responsible, and it is not to be doubted that the people of Indiana will bear this in mind when they ome to elect a new Legislature in August next.

> ALBERT C. GREENE (Whig) has been chosen the Legislature of the State of RHODE ISLAND to be Senator in Congress from that State for six years Francis, who declined a re-election.

> Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD (Democrat) has been re elected, for six years, to the office which he now holds of Senator of the United States from the State

> The Senate of the State of Ohio on Monday last passed a series of resolutions which had been previously adopted by the House against the anexation of Texas to the United States. these anti-Texas resolves were under consideration motion was made to amend them by declaring-

> "That the United States and Texas, from their geographical position, are destined by nature and of right ought to treaty of 1819, she has long since surrendered.
>
> "That upon the accession of the present Government Mexico, by the demolition of the Republican Constitution 1824, she forfeited claim to the then Government of the S

conclusive of the ability as well as the right of Texas to maintain her separate independence; and, having maintained her separate sovereignty for nine years, she is at full liberty to treat with any of the nations of the earth, and Mexico has no

right to interfere.
"That as Texas is by nature part of our territory, water that as Texas is by nature part of our territory, water that as Texas is by nature part of our territory, water that as Texas is by nature part of our territory, water that the part of our territory is the part of our territory is the part of our territory. by our rivers, peopled by our sons, speaking our language and adopting our institutions, it is the duty of our statesmen to use all honorable means to procure a union of the two Govern-

This motion was rejected—yeas 11, nays 19; and the original resolutions were then adopted, after having been amended so as to assume the form of instructions to the Senators in Congress from the

GEN. JACKSON'S OPINION OF THE TREATY OF 1819 WITH SPAIN.

The Globe of Monday night contained the suboined Letter from Gen. Jackson, of which a copy was obtained by its Editor from SAMUEL L. GOU-VERNEUR, Esq., son-in-law of the late President Monroe, in consequence of the allusions which have lately been publicly made to the existence of such a paper. This Letter establishes beyond all cavil the fact that Gen. Jackson approved of the Treaty of Boundary, &c. with Spain, in all its parts, and even considered it absurd to suppose that the acquisition of Texas was desirable to the Unit-12,043 ed States in a military point of view, if in any other. What is very clear from the Letter, besides, is that Gen. Jackson at least had no regrets for the surrender of alleged rights of the United States to Making a total of exports and imports of \$11,195,702 Texas, which it is now pretended was so great a fault on the part of Mr. Monroe's administration.

> Gen. Jackson's Reply to Mr. Monroe's Letter. HERMITAGE, NEAR NASHVILLE, JUNE 20, 1820.

ed your very friendly and interesting letter of the 23d of May last, which I have read with great interest and attention. On its perusal and consideration I have determined to remain in ervice until the situation of Europe fully develops itself, and our affairs with Spain are brought to a final close

Although retirement has been and still is the first object of vice may conduce to the benefit of my country in any way, my exertions belong to her. I have hitherto made, and it is still my duty as a patriot to make, my private interest and views subservient to my country's good. I have, therefore, ervient to my country's good. I have, therefore, pelieve the situation of our affairs will permit of my retiring without injury to our country, you will notify me thereof, and permit me to retire. Until then, my private wishes and feelings must bend to what it may be conceived will promote the

The view you have taken of the conduct pursued by our been both just and proper, and will be approved by ninewielded by certain demagogues to the injury of the Adminisauthors; and I am clearly of your opinion that, for the present, we ought to be content with the Floridas-fortify them. population. It is the denseness of our population that gives strength and security to our frontier. With the Floridas in our possession, our fortifications completed, Orleans, the great emporium of the West, is secure. The Floridas in possession of a foreign Power, you can be invaded, your fortifications turned, the Mississippi reached, and the lower country tions turned, the Mississippi reached, and the lower country reduced. From Texas, an invading enemy will never attempt such an enterprise; if he does, notwithstanding all that has been said and asserted on the floor of Congress on this subject. I will much that the invader will pay for his temerity.

Present Mrs. Jackson and myself to Mrs. Monroe and your

laughters and Mr. Gouverneur affectionately, and receive for yourself our best wishes for your happiness State in the Union. They further prove that in and that of your amiable family; and believe me to be, with

THOMAS W. DORR.

The Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, report concludes by informing the Legislature that on Friday week, passed an act for the liberation from the Judiciary is not a "subordinate," but a "co- confinement of Thomas W. Dorr, on condition that ordinate" branch of the Government, and that it he should take the oath of allegiance to the State would be much more for the interest as well as the before its Supreme Court. The vote on the pasprosperity of the people, if each branch confined sage of this law was, in the House of Representaitself to the discharge of those duties imposed upon tives, yeas 49, nays 13-in the Senate yeas 23, nays 3. What is most remarkable, considering all that has been said on the subject of the imprisonment of this individual, is, that every Dorrite but sitting at no great distance from the Capitol of the two in the House and three in the Senate voted against his release on the conditions stipulated, although, as members of the Legislature, each of those professed friends of Dorr has taken the very same oath which he is now required to take, and had previously voted for extending pardon to other indicted persons on precisely the same condition!

It is now ascertained (says the New Orleans Picayune of the 12th instant) that President Jones has revoked Gen. DUFF GREEN'S recognition as a public agent. Various conjectures have been in-dulged as to the cause of this extreme measure some of them quite derogatory to the diplomatic acumen of the United States functionary, and others a little less equivocal in their import. The Texan President, for some reason or other-whether of a personal or political character, whether because Gen. Green insinuated a menace or a bribe to his from the 3d day of March next, in the place of Mr. Excellency, as the rumors have it-has seen fit to son for this conduct what it may, a faux pas of some sort has been made, which, seen through the nedium of surmise and exaggeration, looks ugly and boding in a high degree.

THE DEBT OF MICHIGAN.

From the late Message of the Governor to the Legislature of the State of Michigan it appears that the total recognised debt of the State, including interest, is \$4,077,177. Of this \$3,355,242 is funded, and \$721,934 unfunded. About \$3,000,000 ed, and \$721,934 unfunded. About \$3,000,000 more of bonds, including interest, are in the hands of foreign holders, but not yet recognised by the State. There is also a debt of about \$80,000 for railroad iron and expenses on the Southern railroad. The resources of the State, including lands, railroads, machinery, &c. are estimated at \$4,150,000. The whole taxable property of the State is \$28,-554,282, and the State tax \$57,108 56. Much of it is not paid up by non-residents. The Governor says nothing in his message about Texas.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on Tuesday, and elected JOHN C. SMALLwood, of Gloucester, President of the Senate, and ISAAC VAN WAGENER, of Essex, Speaker of the House of Representatives-both, of course, good and true Whigs. After the organization of the two Houses had been completed by the choice of subordinate officers, an adjournment took place to the following day. The Assembly contains fifty-two Whigs to twenty-three Democrats. Tuesday next is the time appointed for the inauguration of Mr. STRATTON, the Governor elect.

The Message of the present Governor (Mr HAINES) was transmitted to the Legislature on Wedn the Whig General Committee of the city of New Itgives a gratifying account of the financial condition York, and J. H. Hobat Haws and W. P. Beere of the State, as may be inferred by the subjoine